

Government

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The Ford River was had been important to the Ford area as 1738 when La Verendrye, in the name of the King of France, first traded as such along the river. The Bay Company began to establish its authority in the region, and in 1821 it established a post near the site of Port Rouge as a trading post. This post was located approximately 10 miles from the mouth of the river. In 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company began to build a road from the river to the north shore of Lake Superior. The road was built by the company and was used for many years. The road was built by the company and was used for many years.

ANALYSIS



What to look for



National Historic Parks & Sites

- 1 Dawson City, (Yukon Territory) Centre of the Klondike gold rush. Palace Grand Theatre and riverboat S.S. Keno preserved as national historic sites.
- 2 Fort Rodd Hill, (British Columbia) Nineteenth-century British coastal fortification with historic Fisgard Lighthouse nearby.
- 3 Vancouver, (British Columbia) The schooner, St. Roch, first vessel to navigate the Northwest Passage from West to East; built in 1928 for the R.C.M.P.'s Arctic patrol service, exhibited at the Vancouver Maritime Museum.
- 4 Fort Langley, (British Columbia) A partial reconstruction of palisaded Hudson's Bay Company post of 1850's.
- 5 Fort Battleford, (Saskatchewan) North West Mounted Police Post built in 1876 in the territory of the Cree Indians. Original buildings house interesting museum collection and are surrounded by a log stockade.
- 6 Batocha Rectory, (Saskatchewan) Headquarters of the Métis during the North West Rebellion of 1885 at Duck Lake.
- 7 Fort Prince of Wales, (Manitoba) The most northerly fortress on the North American continent built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1733-1771. Opposite Churchill.
- 8 Lower Fort Garry, (Manitoba) Stone fort built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1801-1833. Located on west bank of Red River about 25 miles north of Winnipeg.
- 9 Fort Malden, (Ontario) At Amherstburg, museum buildings, and earthworks of defence post first built in 1795-1799, destroyed by the Americans, 1813, rebuilt 1819-1823.
- 10 Woodside, (Ontario) At Kitchener, the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, tenth prime minister of Canada.
- 11 "Navy-Hall", (Ontario) At Niagara-on-the-Lake, built in 1817 as commissariat store. Located on site of earlier naval compound, built 1775-1779; hence the traditional name "Navy Hall".
- 12 Fort George, (Ontario) At Niagara-on-the-Lake, main fortification built 1797-1807; reconstructed 1927-1940 by Niagara Parks Commission; declared National Historic Park, 1960.
- 13 Queenston Heights, (Ontario) Site of major American invasion, critical battle and American defeat during War of 1812. Monument to Major-General Isaac Brock killed during the repulse.
- 14 Bellevue House, (Ontario) At Kingston, home of the first prime minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald.
- 15 Fort Wellington, (Ontario) At Prescott, defence post built between 1812-1814, with blockhouse dating from 1839, and museum.
- 16 Coteau-du-Lac, (Québec) Late 18th-century British military post and site of first canal on the St. Lawrence River at Coteau-du-Lac.
- 17 Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Birthplace, (Québec) House at St. Lin des Laurentides where Canada's seventh prime minister was probably born.
- 18 Fort Chambly, (Québec) Fort first built by French in 1665 was destroyed by fire and rebuilt between 1709-1711. It was occupied by the Americans and British. At Chambly, about 19 miles southeast of Montreal.
- 19 Fort Lennox, (Québec) On Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River near St. Jean, an island fort, first built by the French in 1759, rebuilt by the British, 1776-1782. The present fort dates from 1819-1823.
- 20 St. Andrews Blockhouse, (New Brunswick) At St. Andrews, only remaining defence-work of a series of blockhouses and batteries built by Canadians against American privateers.
- 21 Carleton Place Tower, (New Brunswick) At Saint John, built during War of 1812. With the addition of a concrete superstructure, Tower became part of city's war defensive fire control center during World War II.
- 22 Fort Beauséjour, (New Brunswick) Site of major French fort in area, 1760-1795; captured by the British in 1755; defended against the Americans in 1776. Near Sackville.
- 23 Fort Gaspareau, (New Brunswick) Near Port Elgin on Bellefleur, square palisade with blockhouse at each corner, built by French in 1760 to defend Acadia (New Brunswick); burnt by British in 1756. Remains of parade square and ditch may be seen.
- 24 Fort Royal, (Nova Scotia) At Annapolis Royal, well-preserved earthworks of fort built by the French, 1685-1708, and enlarged by the British, 1710-1759. The museum building is a reconstruction of the Officer's Quarters built in 1797.
- 25 Grand Pré, (Nova Scotia) Evangeline Chapel and museum stand near the village where the principal events in the expulsion of the Acadians took place.
- 27 Halifax Citadel, (Nova Scotia) Nineteenth-century stone fortress, one of the largest in North America, contains three spacious museums relating to Canada's naval, military and provincial history.
- 28 Prince of Wales Martello Tower, (Nova Scotia) At Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, built by British between 1786-1788. Modified in 1882 to provide powder magazine, armament, four machicolation galleries and parapet at roof level. Tower is last remaining example of this style of 19th-century fortification in Nova Scotia. Several exist in Quebec and Ontario.
- 29 York Redoubt, (Nova Scotia) Begun in 1783 by the British to defend the port of Halifax, it had a battery of eight 24-pounder guns. Remains of foundations for 36-foot stone martello tower and other defence-works built since 1788 may be seen. Most structures date from the 1860's when defences were modernized.
- 30 Fortress of Louisbourg, (Nova Scotia) The French outpost on the Atlantic coast built after 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. In 1720 work began on the defences and a sizeable town was built within its walls. Restoration of buildings and some massive defences reconstructed to the 18th-century period. About 23 miles south of Sydney.
- 31 Alexander Graham Bell Museum, (Nova Scotia) A large museum of original design at Baddeck contains extensive collection of relics of experiments in many scientific fields by Bell and his associates.
- 32 Fort Amherst, (Prince Edward Island) At Rocky Point across the harbour from Charlottetown, site of Port La Joye, French settlement of 1720, captured by the British in 1758. Earthworks of British fort built there still visible.
- 33 Castle Hill, (Newfoundland) Ruins of harbour fortifications begun by the French at Placentia about 1662. Interpretation centre.
- 34 Signal Hill, (Newfoundland) Rocky headland at entrance to St. John's harbour. Site of numerous early fortifications and the last battle during the Seven Years' War in North America. Includes John Cabot Memorial Tower.

